

# Weekly National Intelligencer

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## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### AGITATION DECISIVELY REBUKED.

We are glad to find, in the tone of the Union journals of the Southern States, in the responsible position in which they now stand, unmistakable evidence of the firmness of their faith and their resolute determination to do their duty. Instead of the blustering and the bravado which characterize the language of such journals as favor the schemes of the Disorganizers in other States as well as South Carolina, it is grateful to the feelings of the friends of Union, Liberty, and Peace to observe sentiments such as those which are expressed in the two subjoined articles, which, taken together, define in the most satisfactory manner the position of the great State of VIRGINIA.

FROM THE RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES, OF JANUARY 23.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, which is Governor Quitman's organ, is the most violent of all the disunion papers with which we exchange. Its virulent abuse of all who are not for resisting the compromise seems to disclose some want of confidence in the sustaining purposes of the people of Mississippi. One thing is particularly discernible in the arguments of this leading journal of the agitators, viz: the frequency of its assurances that VIRGINIA will lead the secession movement. Some extracts will suffice to show how this most unwarrantable assumption is used to spur on the disunion party:

"THE OLD DOMINION.—The venerable LANGSTON CHEVES was right when he said 'our great parent State' will lead the South. The re-election of Mr. Mason, the unyielding opponent of the compromise, to the United States Senate, by an overwhelming majority, and the election of John M. Daniel, Counselor of State, who, as editor of the Examiner, labored valiantly for the same odious kind of measures, are unmistakable indications of sound public sentiment in the old Dominion."

"But these are not the only cheering evidences that have reached us from that quarter. On our first page will be found one of the most important State papers of the day—the special message of Governor Floyd, recommending, in view of the insult and injury which have been inflicted by the State of Vermont upon the whole South by her act annulling the law of Congress for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the adoption of resolutions inviting all the States of the Union to unite in sending delegates to 'represent the whole people in a general convention.'"

"Although we allude to this important document more to show the state of feeling in Virginia than to comment upon the scheme proposed, yet, waiving another objection which might suggest itself, we must candidly aver that we regard the plan impracticable."

And, having shown that the plan must fail, the *Mississippian* proceeds:

"May we not hope that she (Virginia) will adopt the wise and safe recommendation which has already been authoritatively endorsed by two of the sister States of the Union, the Convention? The indications are clear that she will. Her Governor has acted upon the demands of stern necessity, that something must be done; and will be sustained by the Legislature; and VIRGINIA, true to her honor and her ancient renown, will yet be foremost in the great Southern movement. Mississippi greets the glorious old Commonwealth, and cordially endorses the noble sentiment of Gov. Floyd, 'Union, if we can—Independence, if we must.'"

The following paragraph is from another article in the same paper:

"We applaud the patriotic devotion to his State which prompted Governor Floyd to submit his recommendation; nevertheless, we are firm in the belief that his plan is impracticable, and that it does not promise a permanent settlement of the matters at issue. But we have no doubt that, when those insupportable objections in the way of it are clearly manifested, he will join in the grand scheme advocated by the friends of the South in this State, (a Southern Congress.) Guided by an enlightened patriotism, he will not stickle for a particular plan, nor cavil about immaterial issues. No one who has observed the development of public sentiment in VIRGINIA since the meeting of her Legislature can doubt that she will take a front position in the great movement of Southern States."

The following item and comment are equally in point:

"NON-INTERCOURSE AGAIN VOTED DOWN IN VIRGINIA. An effort was lately made in Danville, Virginia, to organize a Southern Rights Association, based upon the principles of non-intercourse. The Register says: 'After four meetings, in which there were excited discussions, the policy of non-intercourse was signally defeated.'—Exchange."

"From this it appears (the *Mississippian* says) that in VIRGINIA the people are not for mere palliatives. They prefer decisive measures—measures that will strike at the very root of the evils that beset them."

It must be evident to all that the attitude of VIRGINIA will be misunderstood unless she takes care distinctly to explain it, so that there can be no uncertainty on the subject.

FROM "THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER," OF JANUARY 25.

THINGS AT THE SOUTH.—The caldron of Disunion is boiling most angrily in South Carolina. The election of delegates to the State Convention, to meet some twelve months hence, is rapidly approaching, (it takes place next month,) and the newspapers are filled with editorials, communications, addresses of candidates, all breathing disunion in the most decided language and tone. Each nominee seems to take the most extreme position, so as to outbid his rivals for the sweet voices of the people. Nowhere but in the Greenville district do we see any movement made to resist the torrent of secession. With what success it will meet there we cannot say, though we observe that one of the candidates, nominated in opposition to secession, has declined the candidacy. In all the other districts of the State "secession" is the war cry, and the only difference between the various candidates is, that while some prefer waiting for the co-operation of other Southern States in the formation of a Southern Confederacy, others are for the withdrawal of South Carolina on her own hook. All, however, agree in advocating the secession of South Carolina, even single-handed, should the other Southern States prove callous to her appeals in vindication of insulted honor and outraged rights.

They argue that the secession of the State of South Carolina alone would be the most effectual means of procuring the co-operation of the South; that delay and inaction will be attended with danger, and will diminish the chances of ultimate union, and "our own ability to defend ourselves." They refer to the appropriation of \$350,000 by the last Legislature for the purchase of arms and ordnance, and of \$125,000 for a steam line across the Atlantic, to be converted into war steamers, to the heavy increase of taxes, and to the establishment of a board of ordnance, as showing conclusively that a conflict of arms was expected; that a separate

State action was looked for and justified by the necessities of the case; and that the last Legislature pledged the State to secession in the last resort. A paper called "The Spartan" speaks emphatically, as follows:

"She casts one long look, and offers one more overture; makes one more conciliatory proposition, and extends one more and the last invitation to her sister States, TO MAKE COMMON CAUSE WITH HER, and build defiance into the teeth of a common oppressor and plunderer; and abiding that final decision with a reasonable delay, required by prudence and courtesy, she calls her people into Convention, surrounds the powers of the State, the honor of her name, the *salus populi*, into the hands of that Convention, invested with all the attributes of original sovereignty. She proposes to expend nearly half a million for purposes of defence, and will abide by and sustain the action of that Convention with inflexible and unshakable resolution. It is not necessary now to forestall the action of that Convention by speculations as to what will be done. It is enough to state that the Legislature determined that it was not prudent even to assemble that body, until after the time for the meeting of the proposed Southern Congress. One prediction may be hazarded; that Convention will never meet and dissolve, without redeeming the pledges of our gallant State, and washing out every stain from the escutcheon of her honor, though it require the sacrifice of some of her sons and the blood of her insulting oppressors. Those who set down the recent action of the Legislature as evidence of timidity, or intended submission, have reckoned without their loss. We appeal to time."

While this seems to be the general sentiment of SOUTH CAROLINA, her neighbor Georgia is resting quietly upon the platform she has erected against aggressive aggressions. The Augusta Constitutional, which fought warmly against the compromise, alludes to the late Convention in Georgia, and says, in tones not to be misunderstood:—(the *Italics* are the Editor's own.)

"The issue then was, should Georgia resist the action of Congress in passing the compromise measures? If yes, how should she resist? The issue was disposed of by the voice of Georgia in Convention. The question of resistance to past aggression is dead and buried. It is consigned 'to the tomb of all the Capulets.' This we have said before, and now repeat it. The disunionists, *per se*, are but a very small portion of the Southern Rights Party of Georgia. Further aggression is yet to be committed by the North before it becomes a Disunion party."

VIRGINIA, and nearly every Southern State, occupy the attitude of GEORGIA. They are not yet ready to secede, but will acquiesce and stand by the Union, so long as the compromise is faithfully carried out—so long as the North will refrain from further aggressions.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL voted by the Virginia Legislature to Major General SCOTT took place at the City Hall on last Saturday morning, in the presence of a large number of military officers, citizens, and strangers, who nearly filled the spacious Council Chamber. Among the distinguished persons present were the SECRETARY OF WAR, the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL. The Hon. Mr. BURWELL, of the Virginia Legislature, on presenting the medal, delivered an excellent address, to which General SCOTT made an eloquent and suitable reply. The ceremonies were altogether of an imposing and interesting character. We understand that the superb medal may be seen at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Keyworth, Lewis & Co., on Pennsylvania avenue.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND HIS CABINET.

"For the last twenty years," says the *Petersburg* (Va.) *Intelligencer*, "there has not been as perfect a calm in politics as now exists in the United States, and the reason of it is to us very plain. Thus far the conduct of President FILLMORE's Administration has been such as entirely to satisfy those who were instrumental in bringing him to the lofty position which he now occupies, or to silence those who predicted great calamities to the country from his elevation. When Mr. FILLMORE succeeded to the Presidency, the country was in a crisis from which nothing but the most consummate prudence, firmness, and sagacity could rescue it. At that time a false step, or an unmanly and time-serving paltering with the tremendous issues which were pending, would not only have been fatal to his Administration, but to the Union itself. The emergency was a fearful one, but Mr. FILLMORE proved himself equal to it. His Message to Congress dispelled all doubt and all fear, and after twelve months of fearful agitation the country breathed freely, and all was calm again. It may be said that, in avowing his determination to carry out the legislation of Congress, and to resist all attempts to disturb the compromise, he merely did his duty. This is very true, but if all men did their duty there would be no necessity for government or laws. But how often have we seen men, high in office, listening to and heeding the suggestions of selfish ambition on the one hand, or of unmanly timidity on the other, instead of being guided by the stern sense of duty. Those, then, who, in a spirit of envy, say that President FILLMORE has 'only done his duty,' pay him the very highest compliment. What greater meed of praise can man receive from his Maker or his fellow-man than that 'he has done his duty?' Of how many of us can it be truly said, either at the bar of human opinion or at the tribunal of Omniscience? Neither Mr. FILLMORE, for himself, or his friends in his behalf, can desire for him a brighter page in history, if, at the close of his Administration, it can be said truly, 'HE DID HIS DUTY.'"

LETTER FROM HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The New York Express says: "A friend has received a letter from Abbott Lawrence, our Minister to London, from which we make the following extract. What it says of our growing indebtedness to Europe, and of our large importations from Europe, is important to those engaged in trade, and is interesting to all readers." We may say further, what Mr. Lawrence says of the accumulation of United States stocks in Europe, are utterings of wisdom and foresight, which all persons interested in should look to at once:

LONDON, DECEMBER 31, 1850. . . . . Something must be done to arrest the importations from foreign nations which so far exceed our exports. We have now in European hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States, State, city, and corporation bonds, which have been sold to pay the balance of trade against us—in other words, for the products of foreign labor to the detriment of our own. Our exports should balance our imports, and to that extent I am willing to go, and not further. It is not creditable to our great country to borrow large sums of money of our rivals, for the purpose of obtaining such articles of luxury or necessity as should be produced at home. We are recklessly squandering our magnificent resources. When will our people learn wisdom? . . . . .

Believe me, dear sir, most faithfully,  
Your friend and obedient servant,  
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The mail-boat Telegraph No. 2 made the trip from Louisville to Cincinnati last week in twelve hours, including four different stoppages on the route. This is said to be the most extraordinary run ever made on the Western waters.

The Pittsburgh papers state that a Wire Suspension Bridge is to be erected over the Ohio river at that city, in place of the wooden bridge destroyed on Sunday morning last.

## CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Complete returns of the census have been received from all parts of New York, except several towns in Clinton county, and a single town in each of the counties of Allegany and Ulster. Estimating these towns, the entire population of the State is 3,099,249, being an increase in ten years of 669,699, or about 27 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the increase was 26, and from 1820 to 1830, 38 per cent.

But four counties—Kings, Erie, Oneida, and Albany, (probably)—have each a sufficient population to entitle them to stand alone as Congressional Districts, under the new apportionment. New York city will have four districts, as at present. The State will lose two or three in the Congressional representation.

## THE CENSUS OF MARYLAND.

We have now received the full returns of the census of 1850, Carroll county having come to hand, and, therefore, republish the following table complete, with the totals annexed, placed in connection with the returns of the census of 1840, for the purpose of comparison:

Counties.	1850.		Total population.	
	White.	Colored.	1850.	1840.
Alleghany.....	92,759	307	93,066	15,740
Anne Arundel.....	16,543	4,609	21,152	29,535
Baltimore city.....	141,441	24,625	166,066	102,513
Baltimore co.....	34,222	3,600	37,822	34,067
Carroll.....	14,644	479	15,123	17,945
Cecil.....	6,099	2,738	8,837	9,568
Calvert.....	3,610	1,530	5,140	9,095
Cecil.....	15,482	2,618	18,100	17,362
Charles.....	5,665	913	6,578	16,102
Dorchester.....	10,738	3,803	14,541	18,709
Frederick.....	31,595	3,637	35,232	34,983
Harford.....	14,414	2,315	16,729	16,901
Kent.....	3,122	627	3,749	10,840
Montgomery.....	9,455	1,781	11,236	16,659
Prince George.....	8,702	1,138	9,840	10,485
Queen Anne.....	7,040	1,174	8,214	15,255
St. Mary's.....	6,320	1,590	7,910	13,944
Somerset.....	13,417	3,453	16,870	19,504
Talbot.....	7,087	2,590	9,677	13,103
Talbot.....	96,969	1,885	98,854	28,362
Worcester.....	11,924	3,593	15,517	18,253
Total.....	412,803	73,158	485,961	467,567

The above table shows an increase in the population of the State during the past ten years of 107,573. The increase in the whole State during the ten years between 1830 and 1840 was 20,557; whilst the increase in Baltimore alone was 21,888; so that, in fact, the population of the State, leaving the commercial emporium out of the question, had decreased during that decade 13,861. Deducting the increase in Baltimore from the whole increase, as shown by the present census, and there is left, as the increase for the counties alone, 41,004.

The total free black population of the State, as shown above, is now 73,158; in 1840 it was 61,937; showing an increase of 11,221.

In 1840 the whole number of slaves in the State was 89,719, whilst there are now but 89,178, showing a decrease of 541.

The increase of population in Baltimore city is 66,439, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole increase of the State. Baltimore county shows the next greatest increase, being 9,562; Allegany next, 7,133; Frederick next, being 3,510; and Somerset next, 2,954. Carroll county, it will be seen, is the only county in the State that shows a decrease in its population, having fallen off 2,122 since the last census. This decrease has doubtless been caused by its neglect to avail itself of a direct railroad connection from the heart of the county with Baltimore city.—*Baltimore Sun*.

## CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Times of yesterday gives the following recapitulation of the aggregate population of the State of Virginia, at the periods of 1840 and 1850, arranged according to the two geographical divisions of the State:

1840.		1850.	
White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
East.....	369,398	404,371	34,973
Free colored.....	42,393	45,956	3,563
Slaves.....	395,251	412,738	17,487
Total.....	806,942	863,065	56,023
West.....	371,560	494,763	123,203
Free colored.....	7,648	7,801	253
Slaves.....	363,772	486,962	9,497
Total.....	432,845	585,798	132,953

If the representative federal number be about 100,000, as is commonly supposed, the Delegation of Virginia in the House of Representatives will be reduced from fifteen to twelve members.

CENSUS OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner publishes the official returns of the census of Middle Tennessee, from which we learn that the entire population of that section of the State on the 30th of June last was:

Free inhabitants.....	348,531
Slave do.....	129,152
Total.....	477,683

In the year 1840 there were—

Free inhabitants.....	302,975
Slave do.....	108,735
Total.....	411,710

Showing an increase in ten years of.....65,972. This increase is at the rate of about sixteen per centum—the increase in the free population being a fraction less than sixteen per cent., while that of the slave population is a fraction under twenty per cent. In the term "free inhabitants" is included all white and free colored persons.

We also learn that there are in Middle Tennessee one thousand and one hundred and thirty-six "establishments of productive industry," yielding over \$500 per annum; that there are fifty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-one dwelling houses, and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty farms in cultivation.

According to the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, the sum of \$144,005, will be distributed to the various counties and cities of that State in February next, to be devoted to educational purposes.

HOG STATISTICS.—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Price Current of Saturday, giving the number of hogs slaughtered at the points enumerated for the present and past seasons:

1850-51.		1849-50.	
Ohio, exclusive of Cincinnati.....	64,027	152,990	
Indiana.....	329,549	380,174	
Kentucky.....	305,414	301,500	
Cambridge Valley, (estimated).....	30,000	40,000	
Cincinnati, (incomplete).....	310,000	401,735	
Deficiency.....	938,998	1,175,899	
Total.....	1,948,988	2,352,298	

The St. Louis Intelligencer gives the following statistics of the stove manufactures in that city:

Total capital invested in stove works.....	\$190,000
Total value of annual products.....	440,000
Total tons of iron consumed.....	3,800
Total tons of coal consumed.....	1,500
Total persons employed.....	520

## A LETTER FROM HON. Wm. DUER.

The Letter of Mr. DUER, published below, but written some weeks ago, meets (says the New York Express) with the hearty concurrence of his friends. There has been something of a calm in the public mind since its date; but the Coffin and Underwood resolutions introduced into our Legislature show a deliberate purpose to disturb the compromise, and the consequent necessity of counteracting these nefarious schemes. We see that a caucus of Whigs has been held at Albany in regard to the various resolutions introduced into the State Assembly. We are sorry for it. Upon such questions, and in times like the present, there should be no *caucusing*. Let the COMPROMISE STAND OR FALL UPON ITS MERITS. If Whigs or Democrats are disposed to disturb it, let them take the responsibility; and if the Whigs of the State are willing silently to rebuke or publicly to censure the course of the National Administration upon this question, (says the Express,) we can only say shame upon them!

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your communication inviting me to attend a Union meeting to be held at Ellipticville on the 11th instant.

I regret that private duties necessarily detain me here, otherwise it would give me great pleasure to take counsel with you how we may best preserve the Union and the Constitution, now threatened by fanatics and traitors.

We have passed through an interesting and eventful period of our history. When a long and angry controversy had reached an alarming height, when violence and folly reigned, and good men were beginning to despair, some of the most eminent statesmen of the nation, embracing among others Clay and Cass, and Fillmore and Webster, and Cobb and Dickinson, forgetting past differences, united together in a common effort to save this country. It seemed at first as if they were destined to be swept away by the tempest they resisted; but they succeeded! last in gathering around them a body of patriotic men from both political parties and from both sections of the Union; and by these men a settlement was at length effected.

That settlement is not in all its parts in accordance with my wishes and opinions. There are particular provisions in the fugitive slave bill which I cannot approve. But if we seek to open the adjustment in those parts in which it is not agreeable to us, we cannot expect that our friends at the North will refrain from doing likewise. We should then be at large—agitors would resume the power, and the whole controversy would be renewed in a form more dangerous than ever.

In several of the Southern States the enemies of the Union are open, active, and powerful; in one at least recession is contemplated. At the North disunion has assumed a different but not less dangerous form—one that strikes at all law, and at every organization of society. A sect has grown up (with its preachers, its and canonical) that denies Divine authority to human government, and claims to live under a sort of theocracy. One of its doctrines appears to be that each individual is to judge for himself (whether by internal conscience or special revelation) what laws are pleasing to Heaven, and to resist with violence those that seem to him to be otherwise. It is announced by those oracles that the Constitution of the United States is contrary to the law of God, and the compact by which the Union is formed was stigmatized as an "atrocious bargain." I have had some opportunity to know with what fury this madness rages in portions of the North, and with what art and assiduity it is stimulated. Under such influences a large number of members of Congress have been elected, who are pledged to renew agitation in every form in which it is susceptible; and, in utter disregard of the settlement, to apply the Wilcox proviso to the Territories; to vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave bill; and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and even to assume an extra constitutional supervision (though in violation of solemn and irrevocable compacts) over the rights of the people of the several States to regulate their own domestic institutions.

Such is the state of things at the South and at the North. And the question for us to consider is, whether it is prudent, under such circumstances, to open the door to renewed agitation. If admitted in one shape, it will spring up in a hundred others; animosities now dying away will be revived; abolitionists and disunionists will revive their drooping spirits, and every thing that has been done will have been done in vain. I can see no safety but in a strict and religious adherence to the compact, so long at least as the South shall observe it, and abstain from efforts to extend slavery beyond its constitutional guaranties.

Those who effected the settlement did not think that when the bills were passed the work was done. They were not so ignorant of human nature as to suppose that those who owe their consequence to sectional agitation would voluntarily abandon it. It will continue so long as office may be gained by it, and it will cease when that motive is removed. It is in our power to apply the proper corrective, and it is our duty to do so. The time has arrived when the friends of the Union, both at the North and at the South, ought to make the question of adherence to the compromise bills paramount to all others. For myself, so long as the present state of things exists, it is not my intention to vote for any man for the office of President or Vice President, or for any legislative office in the State or in the Nation, who is in favor of disturbing the compromise that has been made, and re-opening agitation upon the subject of slavery. What I intended when I voted for the compromise bills, and what I mean to have now, is peace—a lasting, cordial peace; and I will co-operate now in any measures, however radical, that may be necessary to secure that end.

Go on, then, gentlemen, with Union meetings and Union associations. The violence with which they are assailed is the best proof of their efficacy and utility. Let it be your object to renew and strengthen a patriotic devotion to the Union, to cultivate friendly relations with our sister States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. Make manifest to power which you possess, and your determination to exercise it, and before long the dangers which threaten us will pass away. And it will be something to be proud of as long as you live that you have contributed your share towards the maintenance and preservation of a Government that is rapidly advancing to a power and grandeur of which the world has no example, but whose chief glory is not in its strength, but in its beneficence, and its being the bulwark of civil liberty and the guardian of human happiness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DUER.

TO S. N. CLARK, E. HARMON, R. H. SHAWLDER, J. B. STANTON, W. H. WOOD, and G. C. WARRICK, Esqs.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.—The steamships Falcon and Prometheus—the former for New Orleans and Calcutta, and the latter for Chagres and Nicaragua—sailed from New York on Monday afternoon; the Cherokee, for Chagres and Jamaica, sailed on Tuesday; and the Asia for Liverpool yesterday.

On Saturday next the steamship Virginia, the pioneer of the new line between Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Petersburg, will start on her first voyage. The Osprey recommends her between Philadelphia and Charleston on the same day.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Yesterday, Stephen Bennett alias Bill Baker, was brought into the United States District Court on a habeas corpus. It was alleged by the claimant, Edw. B. Gallup, that the respondent, Bennett, absconded from his employment at Harve de Grace, in the State of Maryland, some three years ago. It appears that Bennett was arrested in Columbia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday night, by officer Snyder, of Baltimore, assisted by officers Hinckley, of Lancaster. The respondent was identified by persons to whom he had been hired by his master, Mr. Gallup. He was remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

## GEORGIA RAILROADS.

We frequently notice in distant papers very gross and inaccurate statements in regard to the different railroad improvements in Georgia. Roads are mentioned as being in progress of construction which are already completed, while others are advertised as completed which never had an existence, save in the visionary brains of certain gentlemen about Albany and Charleston. We therefore give the following recapitulation:

1. CENTRAL ROAD, from Savannah to Macon, completed.....	191 miles.
2. GEORGIA ROAD, from Augusta to Atlanta, completed.....	171 "
3. MACON AND WESTERN ROAD, from Macon to Atlanta, completed.....	101 "
4. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC ROAD, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, completed.....	140 "
5. SOUTHWESTERN ROAD, from Macon to Oglethorpe, nearly completed.....	51 "
6. MUSCOGEE ROAD, from Columbus to Fort Valley, on Southwestern, in progress.....	71 "
7. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT ROAD, from Atlanta to West Point, in progress.....	85 "
8. MILLEDGEVILLE ROAD, from Gordon to Milledgeville, in progress.....	18 "
9. EASTON ROAD, from Milledgeville to Easton, in progress.....	22 "
10. WILKES ROAD, from Double Wells to Washington, in progress.....	18 "
11. ATLANTA AND GORDON ROAD, from Atlanta to Gordon, completed.....	39 "
12. BURKE ROAD, from Eighty-mile Station to Central Road, to Augusta, in progress.....	56 "

Total completed and in progress 963 miles.

From this it appears that Georgia has in operation the Central, Georgia, Macon and Western, and Western and Atlantic Roads and the Athens Branch, making an entire distance of 612 miles. The Southwestern (51 miles) will be in operation in 90 days. The Atlanta and West Point Road, 30 miles; the Muscogee road, 25 miles; the Burke Road, 23 miles; and the Milledgeville Road, 18 miles, making a total of 147 miles, will be put in operation during the ensuing summer. This will make the whole extent of railroads in operation in Georgia by 1852, 759 miles, leaving 174 miles to be completed. This will no doubt be accomplished in two years, when the system of internal improvements in the State will be almost complete.

The roads already in operation are all prosperous, and are realizing from 8 to 16 per cent. clear profits per annum. This is demonstrated the wisdom and importance of a proper system of improvements. Georgia, after expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars, is now twice as rich as when she commenced her noble enterprises.—*Macon Messenger*.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.—The Reform Convention, on Friday, by a vote of sixty to seventeen, rejected a proposition in favor of legislative representation according to population; thus emphatically declaring that no reform is to be expected from the present Convention on this important subject.—*Sun*.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Further returns from Massachusetts confirm the report which we published several days ago, of the election on Monday last of three more Whig members from Massachusetts to the next Congress. The successful candidates at this trial are JAMES H. DUNCAN, by a majority of one thousand votes; and GEORGE T. DAVIS and ZENO SCUDDER, by majorities of from three to four hundred votes. Three members were elected at the regular election, so that the number of vacant districts in the State is reduced to four.

VIRGINIA.—According to the Auditor's statement, made under a resolution of the Convention—  
The value of all the lands and lots in the two districts east of the Blue Ridge, under the assessment of 1838, was \$129,720,758. It is now, including Alexandria, \$155,751,051.